

Submissive Tone of Huns Not Genuine

Hard Fighting Expected
Before Unconditional
Surrender Will Come

German Morale Not Destroyed

Most Difficult Task on
Front Assigned to Per-
ishing's Soldiers

By CASPAR WHITNEY
(Special Cable to The Tribune)
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PARIS, Oct. 20.—Returning from the scene of the capture by the Americans last Tuesday of Masade Farm, south of Bazancay, in the Argonne region, I am impelled to repeat the warning to home folk against expecting progress in this sector approximate with the speed to the west.

The Americans here have the severest task on the Allied front. The country naturally offers tremendous strength for Boche defense, with alternating clearings and forests, fortified with a network of trenches and concrete nests and immense numbers of machine guns, while day and night German guns play on the front positions and back areas, making progress slow and adding immeasurably to the difficulty of maintaining supplies and getting up artillery, tasks which have already been rendered indescribably laborious by almost uninterrupted rain and deep mud.

Yet our men continue to advance despite all the obstacles which the Boche and the weather heap in their way. At no place have the Americans, so comparatively green and inexperienced, shown more clearly and unflinchingly the sterling quality which is fitting them to be classed with the best of the Allies.

As they advance the task grows increasingly formidable, because they are now striking at the pivot of the German position in France and Belgium and are encountering the best and freshest German divisions, thrown in in recognition of the disastrous consequences of American success.

Sooner or later the Americans will reach their objectives, how soon depends largely on the weather, which is likely to lay the ultimate goal perhaps into the winter, but when this is attained the Germans must get back to the Rhine.

America must be prepared to expect a hard campaign, longer than the "all-over-but-the-shouting" kind some folks at home suggest. Prisoners taken in this sector give no evidence of lost morale. Some of the officers are even defiant, and the orderly, skillful retreat of the Germans everywhere indicates no demoralization and cautions us against feeling that the Boche is ready at this hour honestly to throw up his hands.

Experienced officers believe that the future holds the severest sort of fighting before the Germans will be willing to accept unconditional surrender. Personally I believe the Germans will now retire speedily on the Antwerp-Brussels-Namur-Meuse line, with the idea of holding it during the coming bad winter weather. Meanwhile they are preparing a withdrawal to the Rhine, now inevitable, in the hope that spring will bring better peace terms. They realize that such long delayed surrender will make the Allied peace conditions no harder, but that cuts no figure in the reckoning of their leaders, whose chief concern is to save themselves, through saving the armies, the humiliation of laying down their arms and with it confessing failure to their people.

The Germans are counting heavily on the results being finally favorable to them through sowing the peace germ among the Allied peoples behind the lines and its assiduous cultivation during the winter. My conviction is that we cannot count on the German people having either the influence or initiative to terminate the war. They have not yet given any sign of being out of sympathy with the Kaiser. Unless Germany is in much worse condition internally than we have evidence of the country is not yet ready to yield to the Allies' demands.

Paris, En Fete, Opens Drive For New Liberation Loan

American and Other Allied Troops March in Big Parade
as Campaign Opens—Streets Are Lined With
Captured Trophies

PARIS, Oct. 20.—With enthusiasm unabated by a pouring rain, Paris today celebrated the liberation of French towns from the enemy and the opening of a campaign for the new French loan. American troops with the flag of the 301st Infantry headed a parade of Allied soldiers through the streets. They were followed by Belgians, Brazilians, British and Greeks, the latter of whom arrived in Paris this morning from the Macedonian front. Polish, Portuguese, Serbian and Czech-Slovak soldiers also were in line.

A subscription booth for the loan has been placed inside the pedestal of the statue of the city of Lille in the Place de la Concorde. The statue is covered with wreaths and bouquets of flowers.

American Helps Loan
Among the subscribers who signed their names in a special "golden book" at the city hall was President Poincaré. William Nelson Cromwell, of New York, signed the book for a subscription of \$300,000.

To-day was the first fete day that Paris has observed since the war began. On account of recent events on

the front the loan has been christened the "Liberation Loan."

It was planned to bring to Paris the thousands of young recruits of the class of 1920, but the danger from Spanish influenza compelled the authorities to change their plans. The recruits taking part in the parade to-day were limited to the Paris members of the 1920 class.

Trophies Free to All
Crowds viewed the captured guns, airplanes and other material. The crowds were allowed to handle machinery, in accordance with Premier Clemenceau's wish, expressed as follows: "Let everybody see them. Let them touch them. Let them carry them off. I have plenty more in stock."

More than 1,500 captured cannon lined the thoroughfare from the Alexander III bridge to the Place de la Concorde. The place is filled with Gothas and other airplanes. Captured German tanks face the entrance to the Tuileries Gardens.

People of Lille, who have been here during the years that their city was in the hands of the Germans, will soon be able to return with their families. Not be issued until the city can be properly rehabilitated.

Motor transport lines are being organized to run between Paris and Lille.

Haig Smashes Wotan III Line In Mile Advance East of Selle

Continued from Page 1

centre, now is being approached from the west and south and the British are less than four miles from the town. Virtually all of Northeastern France now is rid of the Germans, who are retreating rapidly north of Cambrai and east of Lille.

The Germans behind the Scheldt are covering Ghent, Audenarde and Tournai, and then their line runs behind the Scarpe Canal as far as St. Amand and the Raimse Forest, where it joins the Selle defensive system.

From Le Cateau to Verdun the enemy is showing stubborn resistance, in sharp contrast to his tactics in Flanders. The French met violent resistance in their efforts to breach the Hindenburg line north of Laon. The La Fere salient has disappeared, following the capture of Ribemont. The Crown Prince has a strong system of defences along the Serre, and French progress is much slower now than he is conducting delaying operations.

Gouraud is advancing slowly north-east of Vouziers, where he crossed the Aisne last Thursday. He and Liggett are pinching out the salient in the high forest north of the Argonne.

If possible, the weather is worse on this front than in Flanders, increasing greatly the difficulties of storming naturally strong defences.

Americans Take Rejet At Point of Bayonet Against Machine Guns

WITH THE ANGLO-AMERICAN ARMIES IN FRANCE, Oct. 19 (By The Associated Press).—American and British patrols have reached high ground to the west of the Oise Canal. The Americans occupy Rejet, to the east of St. Souplet, which was taken at the point of the bayonet. They had to fight all the way against machine gunners deployed in depth. As fast as one lot was killed another came up to action and the work had to be done all over again. The fighting here has been desperate.

There was little opposition in the Lille salient, and to the northward in most places it was found difficult to maintain contact with the enemy's main forces, owing to the rapidity of their retreat.

Americans Shatter New Defence Line On Argonne Front

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY NORTHWEST OF VERDUN, Oct. 20 (By The Associated Press) (7:15 p. m.).—By shoving ahead here and there the American line to night rests across the Freya defence position at several places. The Americans on Sunday having made slight advances on the northern edge of the Bois de Hantheville and in the region of Bourrut, both of which points are touched by the Freya line.

After an artillery preparation the Americans cleaned up the Bois Rappes, taking more than eighty prisoners. Most of the resistance encountered was from German machine gun nests. There were artillery outbursts at intervals during the afternoon.

A German attack in the region of Grandpre was repulsed. The Ameri-

Wickersham Would Cancel Allies' Debts

Said Great Britain, France and our other allies a receipted bill for the debts they owe us!

This was the proposition that George W. Wickersham, former Attorney General of the United States, advanced to a cheering audience yesterday at the Twenty-third Street Y. M. C. A.

"We can afford to do this," he said, "for we must remember all they have borne—what they have suffered during the years before we entered this war to hold the line against the Hun and to keep autocracy from crushing democracy. When I say we can afford it I not only refer to what we owe the Allies for holding back the Germans, but also to the vast sums we made by supplying them with what they needed before we entered the war. These debts should be forgiven, and I say, can be if all our people want to do it."

cans, for strategic reasons, at first gave a little ground, then rushed forward and swept the Germans off their feet.

The German artillery shelled the entire district, including Bellejeune farm and the woods to the south and between there and Grandpre. Fierce fighting took place throughout Sunday, despite the heavy rain, the Americans holding the upper hand.

15,000 Retreating Huns Interned in Holland, Is Report

LONDON, Oct. 20.—Fifteen thousand retreating German soldiers have been interned in Holland after being cut off by Belgian troops moving northward from Belgium, according to reports from the frontier reaching Amsterdam and transmitted by the Exchange Telegraph Company.

Dutch-Belgian border last night, and were received enthusiastically by the populace.

British Take 10 Villages, Despite Bad Weather

PARIS, Oct. 20.—Despite the abominable weather in French Flanders, the British armies are progressing in the region of Tournai with clock-like regularity, capturing to-day more than ten villages including Nechin, Wanchain, Froimont and Froyennes, the latter a mile northwest of Tournai.

Hun Planted Mine in Home He Occupied

French Family Blown Up
After Sheltering Officer for
Eighteen Months

WITH THE CANADIAN FORCES IN FRANCE, Saturday, Oct. 19 (By The Canadian Press).—Although Le Cateau was not systematically destroyed by the Germans, there were individual acts of vandalism both there and in adjoining villages. Perhaps the whole war has not produced another act as vile as that which is vouchered for by French official investigators. In Montigny, due west of Le Cateau, a German officer lived eighteen months with a French family. He was a pleasant fellow, taking his meals with the family and frequently performing on the piano for them.

One evening he failed to return for dinner and members of the family waited in vain for him, and at midnight retired. At 3 o'clock in the morning the house was blown up by a mine. Every one of this family was killed, with the exception of an eight-month-old child. The family consisted of several old people and women and children.

Americans to Care For War Children

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—While French war widows are finding work which will enable them to support themselves and their little ones, the children will be cared for by the American Committee for Devastated France at a great centre now being established at the Chateau de Boullay-Thierry. Information regarding the plans of the committee, which is doing much to make the labor supply of France more effective, has reached the Department of Labor.

The French children at present are placed in an unfortunate position, for their fathers are in the army and their mothers cannot at first earn enough in new trades to support themselves and their children. The committee therefore has decided to constitute itself the temporary provider for the little ones, and to care for them until the fathers are demobilized or the mothers acquire sufficient skill to provide for a family.

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Fight in Streets. Of Sofia When Cabinet Changes

Machine Guns, Cannon and
Airplanes Used in Battle
in Capital

SALONICA, Oct. 15 (By The Associated Press).—American business men arriving here from Sofia report that there was a pitched battle in the streets during the change in the Bulgarian ministry in which machine guns, cannon and airplanes were engaged and many persons killed. American business interests, especially tobacco, in the towns of Kavala, Seres and Drama, suffered heavily during the two years of Bulgarian occupation, the persecution of the Americans being stimulated by opposing German business interests.

William D. Finger, an agent for an American tobacco company, has just arrived from Sofia after being on the road eight days. He had been held in Bulgaria against his will for two years by the pro-German Bulgarian Ministers.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—A Serbian official statement issued Saturday says: "On the 17th the Serbians captured Sokobanja. On the 18th we continued the advance on the whole front."

PARIS, Oct. 19.—The Allied advance northward toward the Danube continues without slackening, and a statement from the French War Office tonight reports the occupation of Kniajevatz, twenty-five miles northeast of Nish and near the Bulgarian border. Along the Morava Serbian troops have reached Trostenik, west of Kruchevatz.

Spring-Rice Fund Is Given by Americans

ESTON, England, Oct. 20.—The head master of Eton College this afternoon dedicated a stall plate in the upper chapel in memory of Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the late Ambassador to the United States. During the ceremonies Gerald Balfour, a brother of the Foreign Minister, read the following letter received by Lady Spring-Rice from J. P. Morgan.

"My Dear Lady Spring-Rice: It is my privilege to advise you that a large number of American friends of Sir Cecil, desiring to show their appreciation of the magnificent work done by him as British Ambassador to this country, have collected a fund to be known as the Cecil Spring-Rice Memorial Fund. It is the desire of the donors that the income of this fund be paid to you during your life, and to your two children, in equal shares, until they are thirty-five years old, thus providing for their education and maintenance until they are able to support themselves.

"The fund will eventually be transferred to Balliol College, Oxford, as the Cecil Spring-Rice Memorial Fund, the income of which is to be used by Balliol for travelling scholarships for young men entering the diplomatic service, who have to acquire necessary foreign languages for that career, thus making a permanent memorial to Sir Cecil's great work."

General Flew 500 Miles
AMSTERDAM, Oct. 19.—To conduct Austrian army operations in Albania General von Philaris Bathin, who is in command there, went to the front recently by airplane. The distance flown was about five hundred miles.

Bolsheviki Lose Heavily In Big Fight

Czecho-Slovaks and Siberian Troops Halt Advance on Ekaterinburg

1,000 Reds Killed and
60 Machine Guns Won

Tschaikovsky Again Heads
Reorganized North Russia Government

SHANGHAI, Oct. 12 (By The Associated Press).—Bolshevik troops advancing toward Ekaterinburg have been severely defeated by Czecho-Slovak and Siberian forces. The Bolsheviks lost 1,000 men killed, as well as three armored trains, eleven locomotives and sixty machine guns.

VLADIVOSTOK, Oct. 12 (By The Associated Press).—Although the Czechs have withdrawn from the important Russian city of Samara, their guns still control the town. Bolshevik troops have not yet reentered Samara. The Czech troops still hold Kamele Junction, eighty miles east of Samara.

The Allied Intelligence Board recently formed here is doing excellent work in putting down pro-German propaganda and other work among the Russian population. A strict cable and postal censorship has been established and orders have been issued for the registration of enemy aliens. Russian officials are cooperating in the work.

ARCHANGEL, Oct. 18 (By The Associated Press).—The government in Northern Russia again has been reorganized and the supreme power again conferred upon Nicholas Tschaikovsky. Colonel Duroff will retain his position as Governor General and military commander in the region of the north.

The ministry has been reorganized and, with the exception of Premier Tschaikovsky, all belong to bourgeois parties. In addition to the Cabinet there is an advisory council of fifteen men, representing all strata of society and all parties.

In Archangel the elections recently held for members of the Duma resulted in a large majority for the Socialists, although the bourgeois vote was larger than ever before.

The new Cabinet meets with the general approval of the Allied diplomatic corps here.

Japanese Cabinet Friendly To U. S., Says Premier Hara

TOKIO, Oct. 19 (By The Associated Press).—Takashi Hara, Japan's first commoner Premier and leader of the Seiyukai party, said to-day, in his first statement of his policies, that he and his colleagues constantly would labor on the future questions arising out of the present war. Although the alliance with Great Britain would remain the cornerstone of Japan's foreign relations, he said, he wished to emphasize that his special effort would be to promote friendly relations with the United States.

Beginning life as a newspaper reporter, Hara's attainment to the Premiership is regarded as proving that the time has arrived when in Japan, as in America, any citizen can hope to climb to the places of highest responsibility.

Requested to explain his views on some criticism that Japan, like the German military dictatorship, may sometime become militarily aggressive, Premier Hara declared that he was amazed, on visiting America eleven years ago, to hear the fears voiced by some Americans that Japan's strength was designed against America.

"This is, of course, absurd," he said. "History shows that Japan has never engaged voluntarily in war. The present war has shown that our agreements were defective, and this will be remedied, but Japan has no idea except to be in proper condition for defence."

"Our victory in the Chinese and Russian wars naturally led the Japanese people to admire their army, and this, in turn, may have led to a misconception of the importance which Japan gives to armaments."

"The military influence is not so dominant in Japan as outsiders may believe. Our constitution is still young, and some of our people may favor a form of government similar to the German system, but the present ministry is united in the determination to secure the constitutional development of Japan along the popular lines which the war has so indisputably demonstrated as the world's tendency and the desire of the peoples of the world."

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